HER ARMY AND NAVY ON A PRACE FOOTING,

THE FEARS OF ENGLAND DISPELLED.

Ministerial Explanations in Parliament. LORD JOHN RUSSELL ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Sardinia to be Represented at Zurich.

REFORMS PROMISED IN AUSTRIA.

THE DUCHIES BEGINNING TO GOVERN THEMSELVES MAZZINI AT WORK IN VENETIA.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Wednesday Aug. 10, 1850.

The Royal Mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, frome Liverpeol at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., arrived at Halifax at 2:30 p. m. yesterday, and the horse express reached here with her news at an early hour this morning.

The steamship Vanderbilt, from New-York, arrived

at Southampton at 8 o'clock on the morning of the 27th July.

The steamship City of Baltimore, from New-York, reached Queenstown at 6 a. m. of the 27th, and Liv-

erpool the following morning. The steamship Bayaria arrived at Southampton on

the morning of the 29th. The steamship City of Manchester left Queenstown

for New-York on the 29th. The United States sloop-of-war Plymouth left Plymouth, England, on the 25th, for Brest. The news by the Arabia is of an interesting nature,

though not particularly important. The Emperor Napoleon had decided that the French army and navy should be restored to a peace footing

with the least possible delay. He was generally regarded as sincere, and his intentions were considered The Zurich Conference had not yet been held. The English Ministry had announced that they would not

accept an invitation to send a Pienipotentiary to a European Congress until the result of the Zurich Conference is known. Lords John Russell and Palmerston had made im-

portant speeches in Parliament on European affairs. They admitted that England had acted as the medium for conveying terms from France to Austria. but said that, in doing so, she did not inderse them. The subject of the national defenses had also been

debated, and the speeches on the Government side exhibited an intention to vigorously prosecute the work.

The Moniteur's announcement of the disarmamen caused buoyancy on the Bourse, and the Rentes advanced 1 P cent, but the rise was subsequently partially lost, the closing quotations on Friday being

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Zurich Confer ence had reached Paris.

Italy was comparatively quiet, and the accounts therefrom are of a more peaceful character.

The mails from Calcutta of June 17, Hong Kong of June 4, and Melbourne of May 19, had reached Marseilles. The news had been telegraphed, but was or an unimportant description.

The Goodwood stakes were won by Mr. Ten Brocck's horse Starke, bred in America.

The Goodwood Cup was won by "The Promised Land," the American mare Prioress obtaining third

THE CONFERENCE.

The date for the Zurich Conference was not yet

Lord John Russell made his statement relative to foreign affairs. He would have postponed it if there had been any prospect of being able to announce a definite settlement of the affairs of the Continent, before the approaching close of the session. He was glad to see in the Moniteur, that the Emperor of France had determined to place the army and navy France had determined to place the army and navy on a peace footing. After reviewing the grounds of peace, as proclaimed by the two Emperors, he said that, as Eugland did not interfere in the war, he did not think it was for her to interfere in the peace. The sacrifice of a province by Austria did not affect the state of affairs of Europe sufficiently to warrant the interference of the neutral powers. The most important actions of the transpire however, related to the future interference of the neutral powers. The most impor-tant part of the treaty, however, related to the future of Italy, and the invitation of the Emperor Napoleon to England to enter the Congress, was to consult on the netual state of affairs in Italy, contains to England to enter the Congress, was to consult on the actual state of affairs in Italy, quite irrespective of the terms of the treaty of Villafranca. England hai not consented to join the Congress, and would not until they saw what the result of the Conference at Zurich was. The treaty of Villafranca did not lay down absolutely an Italian Confederation, but only that the emperors would unite to promote one. He doubts the feasibility or the benefit of a Confederation at present, and sibility or the benefit of a Confederation at present, and pointed out the various obstacles to the consummation of such project. Again, England must know how it was proposed to carry out the treaty before joining the Congress, especially with respect to the restoration of the Dukes of Tuscany and Modens, as England would never be a party to forcing them on their neural without their free commit. He related as England would never be a party to forcing them on
their people without their free consent. He rejoiced
to say that the King of Naples was beginning to put
an ead to the system which prevailed under the late
King, and sincerely desired to terminate it altogether.
There was a treaty about to be made at Vienna,
whither a confidential agent of the French Government had gone to arrange the basis. He believed that whither a confidential agent of the French Government had gone to arrange the basis. He believed that the Emperor of Austria desired that the Italians should have self-government. He could not now say whether there would be a Congress, but he thought it would not become England now to say that she would withdraw from such an Assembly if there was a chance of promoting the liberty of Italy and establishing the peace of Europe.

promoting the peace of Europe.

Mr. Disraeli expressed the wish that Lord John Russell had been more explicit, particularly as to any terms that may have been offered Austria by the neutral powers. He reiterated his objection to England having anything to do with the Conference, as she would thereby be bound by the treaty of Villafranca.

would thereby be bound by the treaty of Villafranca.

Lord Paimerston denied that England had submitted any terms to Austria which were less favorable than those obtained from France. The Government, at the request of the French Embassader, had consented to be the channel of communication, and had submitted some terms to Austria, at the same time distinctly staring that they were the views of the French Givernment, and that England gave no advice or opinion in the matter. It would be impossible for the Government to join in the Congress until the result of the Zurich Conference was known.

Mr. Whiteside said that the Government had been made a cats-paw of, and by transmitting terms to Austria virtually assented to them.

ris virtually assented to them.

Mr. Gladstone eulogized the conduct of Sardiinis, defended Lord Palmerston from the misrepresentation of his course, and besought the House not to interfere between the Executive in whatever measures it might find itself able to adopt for the interest of Italy and the permanent welfare of Europe.

After speeches by other members the subject was the decreed.

then dropped.
On the 29th, in the House of Commons, sandry ques

tions were put to the Government on the subjective naval armaments and naval defenses. Lord Palmerston said that he did not think it po-Lord Palmerston said that he did not think it possi-ble for Ergland to enter into an agreement with the other Powers for the arithmetical reduction of her mil-itary and naval establishments, her position being to-tally different.

Mr. Horseman moved a resolution that the expenses

of the completing the works of defense he met by a fund specially provided for the purpose, independent of Par-liamentary votes. He urged continued armaments,

and suggested a loan to complete the defenser.

Mr. Sidney Herbert and Lord Palmerston objected

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. to the proposition, but both said that the Government was fully alive to the importance of completing the defense of the country, and promised vigorous action in the matter.

Mr. Cobden depreceded this unnational alarm as an actual incentive to war, and reliculed the idea of invasion by France. He hoped that explanations would be entered into between the two Governments. After the proposition, but both said that the Government are all the matter. euch explanations had been made and tried, he would, if necessary, he reacy to vote two hundred millions of pounds to provide a taxy superior to France, although he showed that the English navy was greatly superior

now.

Mr. Horseman's motion was rejected by 97 majority.

The London Herald says that the formation of a coast telegraph around England has been suggested by a circular, more particularly addressed to the shipping

The coming loan for India was not expected to exeeed in or seven milious sterling.

M . Ten Brocck's American horse Starke won the

or the Goodwood stakes against a field of seventeen competitors.

The Goodwood cap was wen with the greatest case by Promised Land, the American mare Prioress coming

in third.

The bounties to seamen had been slightly reduced, and the system extended to Sept. 30.

FRANCE.

The Monitour of the 19th contains the official announcement that the Emporer has decided that the simy and navy shall be restored to a peace footing without the least possible delay. It is stated that as soon as the troops have returned to France and resumed their previous quarters, great numbers of temporary furloughs will be granted, which will afterward be made definitive, for all those man who have two by or righteen menths to serve.

ward be made definitive, for all those can who have twelve or eighteen months to serve.

The administration of marine is said to have received the necessary instructions for preparing the definitive discharge of all sailors, who, having already served six years, have been called to join the fleet within the last six months.

The London Times, in a leader on the proposed French disarmament, says: 'We recognize is this disarmament the sagacity of the Emperor in gauging the ten per of his people, and for our own part, we rejoice that we may now return to security and peace. We shall, of course, in due time follow the example of our shall, of course, in due time follow the example of our

The London Daily News thinks that the execution

The London Daily News thinks that the execution of the proposed measure would be a most valuable piedge for the peace of the world, and says that the announcement will be accepted with candon. The London Post says that general confidence must be excited throughout Europe, and that a long and un interrupted peace is to be hoped for.

Prior to the announcement of the disarmament, the Paris correspondence was filled with conjectures as to the warlike desires of France, particularly in regard to England, and many absurd statements were made. One writer says:

to England, and many absurd statements were made. One writer says:

"Orders have been sent from Paris to expedite the departure of the French troops from Italy. Of the 120,000 men in the next of I aly, 60,000 were to be sent to Susa and Genous by rail, at the rate of 3,500 per day. These are to be in Paris on or before the 14th of August, and after the Emperor's fife the Rhine is to be their destination, in order to show Germany the rapidity with which French troops can be moved from the scene of victories in the south to fresh enterprises, if necessary, in the north."

It was shill rumored that the Emperor contemplated a visit to London, but this was not generally credited.

isit to London, but this was not generally credited. comp of 80,000 men were forming at St. Maur, near Paris.

The Monitour's announcement of the projected dis-

armament caused great excitement, and a rise of 1 per cent on the Bourse. This, however, was subsequently nearly half lost. The rentes closed on the 2sth at 68f. 45c.

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of The Times says that it was generally believed that a deputation, with the Prince Napoleon at its head, would shortly arrive to take the remains of the Duke de Reichstadt to France. The correspondence of the Independence Belge thus speaks of the projects of reform entertained by the

speaks of the projects of reform entertained by the Emperor of Austria:

"All the provincial councils of the empire are to to be convoked simultaneously, in order to answer a series of questions on the ameliorations which they may think necessary to the internal government of the States, especially in the provincial organization. The Councils will have complete liberty in their deliberations, and may make known openly and sincerely to the Emperor the wants and wishes of the populations. Important financial and military reforms are likewise projected."

projected."
The Austrian War Department has decided that the First Army shall be maintained at present on a war footing. Its effective strength is estimated at 200,000 men. The other corps are on their march to their former cantonments in Galicia and Hungary.

The date for the Zurich Conference was not yet fixed, but it was expected to meet in a few days.

Count Colloredo, the representative of Austria, reached Marseilles on the 27th, and it is said proceeded direct for Zurich.

GREAT BRITAIN

The Parliamentary proceedings on the 27th were unimportant.

On the 28th, in the House of Commons, Lord C. Paget said that experiments were progressing to test the practicability of laying a submanne telegraph to Gibraltar.

Gibraltar.

Preparations were making at Milan for a grand disputation, take Pages of the Australia of the King disputation, take place on the arrival of the King

Preparations were making at Milan for a grand immation, to take place on the arrival of the King Sardivia, who is expected in a few days to visit his

new Lembardy capital. Chevalier Farrisi, Governor of Modena, has, by an order of the King of Sardinis, withdrawn from Sardinian authority, and published a proclamation, in which he remits the Government to the municipal members. he remits the Government to the municipal members. The populace assembled in crowds and proclaimed the municipality, by acclamation, the Dictators of the country. Chevalier Farrini accepted a provisional regency to maintain public order and requite the Representative Assembly of Modena, which is to pronounce on the future of the country.

The result of the deliberation on the question of annexing Tuscany to Piedment has been made known from one huadied and forty-one places, including Leghern and Florence. The result shows 809 affirmative, against 15 negative voices.

hern and Florence. The result shows see animately, against 15 negative voles.

The abdication of the Grand Duke of Tuscany in favor of his son is officially confirmed.

The Nord denies that any French troops are to occupy the Duchies. Those who are at Kome will remain for the present where they are. Nowhere else will there be any intervention in Italy.

The London Times quotes a letter from Milan, which states that the Extreme party is beginning to agitate, and that it is possible Venetia may rise in insurrection.

and that it is possible Venetia may rise in insurrection.

A letter from the Valteline says, that on hearing of
the preliminaries to the peace, Garibaldi offered the
resignation of himself and all his officers to the King

of Sardmia, but that he refused them.

The Government of the Romagna had adopted the

SPAIN.

The recent conspiracy at Seville was of a Republican character, and had ramifications at Barcelona, Grands, and Santander. The conspirators were to have met on a given day in the Place del Dugue, Seville, to commence the insurrection, but before that time twelve or fourteen of them were arrested, and the place accounted by treowing.

the place occupied by troops.

The Madrid Gazette officially announces that the Queen of Spain is in the fifth month of her pregnancy.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

INDIA, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The India, China, and Australia mails reached Marseilles on the 29th. The dates are Calcutta, June 17;

Hong Kong, June 4, and Melbourne, May 19.

The Celcutta Produce markets were inactive. Imports dull. Exchange, 2/04.

At Hong Kong, Exchange was 4/10 a 4/11.

At Foo Chew, tea was active, and higher. Imports dull. Exchange, 2/26/3.

At Shanghae, tea was dall. Imports quiet. Silk rather dearer. Exchange, 6/8.

From Singapore, it is stated that the inhabitants at Bangernissan had risen, and murdered nearly every

pean.
Melbourne produce was dull and imports active. At are nourse produce was dun and imports active Exchange 1; #2 fo cent premium.

There was great excitement at Melbourne in consequence of the Chinese having refused to pay the resident's tax, and numbers had been arrested.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE. Cape of Good Hope dates are to July 21. Several hipwrecks, attended with loss of life, had occurred on he South African coast, but no American vessels are

THE VERY LATEST. Loxpon, Saturday, July 30, 1859.

The Daily News (City Article) says the Stock Exhange on Friday was quiet, the extreme variation being scarcely one-eighth. In the other department there was little alteration in prices. The demand for Money was moderate. No bullion was taken from the bank, the gold by the City of Baltimore supplying

any department. There was a good demand for money, and in the general market 24 P cent was the lowest

rate. At the back applications were limited. The Morning Post says that, according to reports in Paris last night, Count de Persigny has deferred for a day or two his return to London from Florence on his mission from the Tuscan Government.

The Sardinian Plenipotentiary to the Zurich Conference reached Paris yest-rday, and had an interview with Count Walewski.

The Invalide Russe says the Cabinets of Paris and Vienna may make whatever treaties they please, but in fixing the lot of Italy they are bound to ask the concurrence of the rest of Europe.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL COTTUS MARKET.—The sales of Cotton in the Liverpool market for the week added up 61,400 bules, of which 5,500 were to speculators and 5,500 to exporters, the market closing with a good demand, causing holders to demand an advance of id, but the was only partially obtained making the week's advance on the fiber qualities very trifling, while for the uniform others the quantities were barrely maintained. Holders offered freely, but showed no disposition to press sales. The sales of Friday ancentred to \$1.00 bules, of which 1,000 were on agent lation and for export. The market closed quiet but steady at the following authorized quotations:

Pair. Middling.

STATE OF TRADE IS MASCHESTER.—The advices from Manchester were fiverable, and the prices of Goods and Yares had advanced. The market closed browns and active.

Liverpool. Beradstuffs Market.—The Liverpool Bradstuffs market was dull. Messrs Richardson, Spence & Co. report the harvest prospects favorable. Filosovery dull and nominally uncharsed; American, 10 g12/3. Wheat dull at Tuesday's improvement: Western Red. 1/6/20 14 do. White, 96. Cara dull. European offered at a slight recretion; Mixed and Yalow American, 51 g02/6. J. White, 7/6/7/8.

Liverpool. Provision Market.—Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co., Richardson, Spence & Co., James McHenry, and others report: Beef heavy, and all descriptions slightly lower, but with more doing. Fork dull, and quotations toulind. Secon heavy, and slightly lower. Lard dull, but steady at 50/254; for good refining. Tellow slow of sale, but prices unaltered. Butchers Association 54/6255.

Liverpool. Produce Market.—The Brokers Circular reports Asies steady at 278/2/8 for Pets, and 29/6 for Pearls. Sugar quiet but firm. Code quiet. Rice steady. Tea firm, Congon wasted at 1/3; Fish Ohs alow of sale but prices unsitered. Lineard Oil dull et 28/05/9. Resin dull; common, Sand B. American Tar, 14/04/6. Spirits. Turpentine duil and considerably lower, sales at 35/2/3, the market chosing with holders demanding an advance.

Loynom Marketts.—Mesers. Baring Brothers Circular reports.

considerably lower, sales at 35003, the market closing with holders demanding an advance.

Lownon Markets, — Mesers. Baring Brothers Circular reports that the market for Witaar opened early in the week with a slight advance, but closed with quotatlost barely maintained. Here firm at \$6.5 \textit{ a \tilde{6}} to 10 for Rails, and \$250 \textit{ a \tilde{6}} to 25 \textit{ for Bars. Pig steady at \$5.0 \textit{ a \tilde{6}} to 25 \textit{ a \tilde{6}} to 26 \textit{ b \tilde{6}} to 26 \tilde{6}} to 26 \textit{ b \tilde{6}} to 26 \t

COTTON dual; sales of the week 3.00 baies; stock \$2.000 baies. New Orleans, tres ordinate, 11%, and do, bas, 10%, being a slight decline. The weather in France had been unfavorable for the crops. Beradstuyers were dual but steady. Por Asias firm at 40% Covies dual, Ones-Sales unmportant. Rate beavy. Scoan dual but firm. Land dull. Whatehouse in ac-

firm of 44f. COFFEE GOLD. OHIS-Sales unimportant. Rice heavy Sugar dull but firm. Land dull. What more in active demand and firmer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Messes. Baring Bros. report a linited business at previous rates in State stocks, and an improved demand for Railroad Bonds—Panama Railroad Bonds being in large speculative inquiry, while in other descriptions transactions were small.

The London Times of Friday reports sales of New-York Central Active as a considerable describe, viz. 65; and of Pennsylvania shares at a considerable decline, Central 2d Mortgage Bonds at 95.

Arrival of the Steamer Fulton.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Aug. 11-21 a.m.

The steamer Fulton will be up about 4 o'clock. Her advices are not so late as we have received by

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

TWO KILLED-TWELVE WOUNDED.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 10, 1859. This afternoon a gravel train on the Alexandria, Hampshire and London Railroad was thrown off the track in consequence of running over a cow. The bridge over the Four Mile River was broken down. Two persons were killed and twelve injured, three of them, it is feared, fatally.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph.

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BUFFALO, Aug 10. 6 p. m.—FLOUR—Demand moderate, and market easier sales 1,000 bbis at \$450 #5 25 for extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; \$5 3740 #6 for double extras. Wifesay quiet, with small sales at \$4 10 for Red, and \$5 13 for Waite Nothing dotts in Spring Wheat. Corn dull, and no sales; hold era demand 60c, buyers ofter 65c, for No. 1 Illinois. Oats steady; sales 6,000 bush. Western at 35c. Barken and Rvs quiet. Whisky steady; sales 6,000 bush. Bariey. Canal. Exports—70 bbis Flour, 12,000 bush. Wheat, 130 bush. Bariey. Canal. Exports—70 bbis Flour, 12,000 bush. Wheat, 11,000 bush. Carn. 6;00 bush. Oats, 400 bush. Rye.

Chicago, Aug 10—6 p. m.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and declined 30 &c. Cons active. Oats quiet. Receipts to day: 400 bbis. Flour, 14,500 bush. Wheat, 21,000 bush. Corn.

Cincinnati, Aug. 10.—Flour very dull at \$4 750 \$4 90 for superfine. Wheat dull. Whisky steady at 23c. Provincesous inchanged.

Provincement Aug. 10.—Flour codet, but firm. Wheat

inchanged.

PHILATELPHIA, Aug. 10.—FLOUR quiet, but firm. Wheat
PHILATELPHIA, Aug. 10.—FLOUR quiet, but firm. Wheat
active; White, \$1 402 \$1 45; Red. \$1 302 \$1 33. Conssteady. Oars firm, sales of 7,000 bush, at 332 30c. Whishy
firm at 22 ar27c.

firm at 2f 2f 27c.

Baltimore, August 10.—Flour very dull and unchanged.

Whirst declined Saffic.; sales of 17,000 bush, of White at \$1.15

@\$1.33. Cosn dull; sales of 1,800 bush. White and Yellow at
76275c. Provisions dull. Bacon—Sides bic. Mess Fork
\$15.25. Whisky dull at 27c.

THE McLANE TREATY GOING BACK TO

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 8, 1859. The commander of the steam corvette Brooklyn has received special instructions to prepare his vessel at once for her departure for Vera Cruz. She will take back a bearer of dispatches (to the American Legation in Mexico), who is expected to arrive here from Wash ington to morrow evening. The Brooklyn, I understand from one of her officers, is to be at the disposition of Mr. McLane for some time, and will return to the United States, it is presumed, in a few weeks, or as soon as the consent of the Mexican Executive can be obtained to the erasures and interpolations in the rough draft of a treaty suggested by the Government of the United States. The Brooklyn is coaling; all her

CALIFORNIA.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Democrat.

officers and crew are well.

Politics are raging with great fury. Broderick has opened the campaign, and at Placerville, on the 9th, addressed an audience of 3,000 in the open air. He was received with the firing of cannon, bands of music, and a thousand citizens an horseback. Thus for he addressed an audience of state in the open and the was received with the firing of cannon, bands of music, and a thousand citizens an horseback. Thus far he has only appeared at four places, with the same enthusiasm at each. His speeches are like hot shot in the ratks of the Administration, sea tering confusion wherever they strike. He has been very severe upon Buchanan and the chivalry, not stopping to mince words or deal in honeyed phrases. Truly, his is the Augle-Saxon undefiled. Denver and Latham appeared in Placerville four nights after Broderick, and had only one-fourth the audience. Col. Baker and Leland Stanford, the Republican nominees for Congress and Governor, are also stumping the State, and gaining hosts of friends. Stanford was educated for the bar, but has been a camphone merchant since his arrival in this country. One of his opponents intimated that he might explode. "Well," said Stanford, "If I do spread myself that way, the Democrats will certainly suffer destruction.

estruction.

A fusion of the Anti-Lecompton forces upon McKib-A fusion of the Anti-Lecompton forces upon McKib-bin and Baker, for Congress, is not unlooked for, even at this stage of the proceedings. The candidates are favorable to it, and a strong point is made upon the union of the Opposition in New-York to reclect the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, Haskin and Clark, and elsewhere for the same purpose. The speeches of the Anti-Lecomptonites and Republicans are so nearly slike is substance that it is difficult to see the distincalike in substance that it is difficult to see the disti anke in substance that it is difficult to see the distinc-tion between the two parties. Most singular of all, Broderick omits all mention of Nouglas, and his ricalis are decidedly averse to the Presidential aspirations of the "Little Giant."

the "Little Giant."

Some of the chivalry party have made asses of themselves in denouncing Horace Greeley as an abolitonist and a fanatic, in opposition to the reception proposed by Greeley afficients. The Times of this city has raked them over the coals severely for this silly attempt to prejudice the respect for Greeley as a man and statesman. Seriously, it is believed that no editor in the United States can do California as much real, practical good, by an impartial statement of her climate, wealth, resources, population, &c., as The Tribune philosopher.

the immediate wants of exporters.

The Times (City Article) says: "The Funds opened on Friday at a fractional improvement, but soon showed renewed dullness. The extent of the business was unimportant, and there was little spirit shown in

them is with good men. The "People's licket is nominated by a committee of first class citizens from such Ward; the committee of one year nominating their successors, with the provise that none of their another shall accept any nomination from the rew mustee so formed. It is an off-hoot of the old Vigce Committee movement, and has been uniformly casful heretofore. The Republicans nominate Logitze candidates, and indorse the People's Tecket for any officers, giving it the benefit of the entire party 19th.

e overland emigration by the central route has nexced to arrive, the first train reaching the Sierra and on the lith inst. Great complaint is made on ant of the reglect of this, the great national high-heal.

by the Administration.

by the Administration, political circles the Cass naturalization letters are g great excitement, and the Lecomptonites in ty Conventions are compelled to ignore them.

endeavor to naturalize the effects of the Cass are compelled to the Cass and the Massachusetts amendites by denouncing the Massachusetts amend-but it does not succeed very well.

is to S ate news of acy consequence. The is are doing well. The farmers are harvesting fant crops of wheat, and in view of the immense is or p, their is gradually declining in market to fig. vs. It is as cheap already as in New-York.

POLITICS-CROPS-WEATHER. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

SALEM, Oregon, June 18, 1859.

I have delayed writing to you in the expectation that I might have good tidings to communicate. I foresaw that Locofocoism would expose itself in Oregon, as it has done in nearly all the States of our Union. The number of men here who would condescend to fill the various offices in the gift of the "dear people," the "blessed people," became more numerous than the offices; then commenced ; a scramble for the speils. The war between the "Its" and the "Outs" has waxed hot, and many grievous "family secrets" have been divulged by each faction of the other. While the popularity of Buchanan was passable, both factions professed allegiance to the Administration. Finally, the Free-Soil Democrats bolted from the Black Demorracy, and joined issue with them on the Great Issue of the day. At the head of the Blacks here, the great champion of Locofocoism-Jo Lane-stands forth in all his power and might, sound on he goose, and at home in a bar-room fight; and with him, as his man Friday, stands the Rev. Delszon Smith, ex-Senator. The base and un-principled conduct of these demagogues was so patent that even The Oregon Statesman openly re-buked them, and showed them in their true colors to the people. This caused a great outery. A began and continued, until now the Free-Soil Democrats take firm and steady ground upon the Non-intervention and Popular Sovereignty question—in the affirmative. The Republicans are well organized, and acting vigorously and cheerily in Organized, and acting vigorously and cheerily in Organized, and acting vigorously and cheerily in Organized Congress is David Logan, formerly of

At the Democratic State Convention at Salem, on the 20th of April, the Black Democracy outwitted the Free-Soil Democrats, and nominated a California Know-Nothing-a stranger lately arrived a Free-Soil Democrat-L. F. Grover-was thrown aside, and this man from California nominated in

The Governor of the State of Oregon convened the Legislature, by special call, to put in metion our car of state, and to elect a United States Senator. During the called session of twenty days but little business was transacted, and a fierce contest continued between the two factions. The Blacks were determined, at all hazards, to elect the Rev. Delazon Smith, and the Free-Soilers were determined, if possible, to elect Grover. Finally they adjourned, and elected no Senator! Lane and Smith are now stumping Oregon in behalf of the Know Nothing candidate for the House of Representatives of the United States, and for themselves hereafter. Of 10,000 votes cast for or against Slavery in Oregon, 7,500 voted the Free-Soil ticket, and 2,500 for Slavery. It is not hard to see how the men of Oregon stand on the Slavery question. and that Oregon will soon be disenthralled and redeemed from the curse of Black Democracy. Jo. Lane has pledged Oregon to the Administration, and has, in return, secured the expulsion from office of every Free-Soler in Oregon. He is tbankful that he has beheaded the last one of the Free-Soil officeholders in Oregon. And yet he has held office in Oregon for nearly ten years. One year ago to dissent from Lane was to dissent from Democracy. Now a small remnant of the Blacks in Oregon make worship of Lane—a smile, a shake of his hand, a nod, a wink, or an office of

his procuring—a party test.

Give us two years more, and Oregon will send to Washington City two Senators, and one Representative—all good Republicans. The star of slaveocracy has set on this coast. We will fall into line with our worthy and noble friends of the Union n the Eastern, Middle, and Western States of our Confederacy. The virgin soil of Oregon and California will never open her bosom to receive the

blood of slaves.

Times are exceedingly tight here this year. Our produce bears a very low price, and our markets are glutted with foreign provisions, goods, &c.
We buy too much, and sell too little. There was an attempt made lately to get up another "Frazier," but it was no go here. We have passed the severest Winter ever known on this coast. More than \$50,000 worth of stock now lies dead in Oregon. Crops in general look very poorly here. The fruit crop bids fair to be good this year. Our chief hope for money is on the apple crop now growing here. The treaties with the Indians in Middle The treaties with the Indians in Middle and Northern Oregon and Washington were confirmed lately by the United States Senate. Indian border wars we hope are ended. The Columbia has not been as high for forty years as now, and it is still on the rise. Nearly all the faims, crops, and some stock are destroyed in the Colombia bottoms, between the Cascade Falls and the ocean-140 miles. A part of Portland and, of Old Fort Vancouver are overflowed at present. Within 20 miles of my farm the snow now lies 15 to 25 feet deep. Down in the valleys the weather is pleasant, and very dry; yet we have light frosts every few days and weeks of this season. The snows on the mountains, and the rains in our valleys fell for five months incessantly last Winter and Spring. This will be long remembered as "the bad Winter."

DAVID NEWSOM. Within 20 miles of my tarm the snow now lies 15 to

had Winter," DAVID NEWSOM.

A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN ELECTED.

A REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMAN ELECTED.
Correspondence of the Missoari Democrat.

San Francisco, July 15, 1820.

The greatest piece of political news which has left the coast for many months leaves it to-day, no less than the election of a Republican member of Congress from Democratic Oregon. The returns are not all in yet, but the last footing up shows Lansing Stont, the Lecompton nominee, to be 44 shead of David Logan, Republican, with Coos and Curry Counties to hear from

We have since received, by an arrival this moraing, the yets of the last two counties, announcing 70 ma-

We have since received, by an arrival this morning, the vote of the last two counties, announcing 70 majority for Logan, which leaves a majority of 26 for the Republican candidate; but whether he gets the certificate or rot he is entitled to his seat, and will probably obtain it. There was the usual amount of fraud in the strong Democratic counties, and it is capable of proof that in several precincts the voting was altogether informal and illegal.

Be assured this is a great triumph—indeed the first Republican victory on the Pacific. It was a death struggle with the Democracy. Jo Lane and Delusion Smith both stumped the State, calling on the masses to support the regular nomines; but it wouldn't go down. Lane and Smith said that every vote against their candidate was a vote against them, and relying on their personal influence to carry Stout through, worked hight and day to secure his election. The people have spoken out against it. Oregon is redeemed.

VOLE FOR REFERENTATIVE IN OREGON. | med. | VOTE FOR REPRESENTATIVE IN OREGON, | Majority for D. Logan, | Majority for D. Logan, | main | 9 (Cathep. | main | main

176 Umpqua. .1,328 Total..... M-jurity for South Addition Addition Additional Additio GOV. WISE'S EXPLANATION.

To the Editors of The Enquirer.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 8, 1859. GENTLEMEN: In your editorial of this morning I notice what purports to be a letter written by me to some urknown correspondent, published in the New-Yerk papers, by whom or how does not appear. You say that you have "no authority to speak about the matter. I now give you authority to speak all that I know about it. The impression is attempted to be made that I have offensively obtunded my advice and interference into New-York politics, in a vain acd im-meral attempt upon the members of the State Committee to influence the appointment of delegates from

native to inducte the appointment of delegates from that State to the Charleston Convention.

Now, the plain statement of the whole case is that, for some considerable time past, I had held private and confidential political correspondence with Mr. B. Donzelly, Ne. 3 Wilham street, New York. He wrote to me last Spring; I replied; and the correspondence ceased until the 8th of July last, when he wrote to me want the following better.

to me last Spring: I replied: and the correspondence ceased until the 8th of July last, when he wrote to me again the following letter:

My Dran Governon: You will remember my writing not not Spring, to which I received an answer, and which I would have acknowledged at an ear let cay, but supposed your time would be so taken in with other more imperiant matters, that I concluded to withhold writing you until the present. You will leain from the newspapers and elsewhere that those who are in expectation of receiving the nomination at Charleston are more interesting their forces as attenty as possible.

This brate, which I have watched very closely, with a view of acquainting you of what is joing on, will as matters now stand, send to Charleston a united delegation in favor of Bousias. Their second choice would be you. I give you this information as fact, to that you may rely upon it. It is barely possible that Wood and others in New York City, may succeed in getting up two sets of Belegates to the Convention, but it is my opinion yest friends in the South need to the sup her heels, and relies to adject you as her candidate, sie will lose all. This you may rely upon. With say other man from the Southern States than yourself, we would be bestern out of sixth. With the South, then, to back you, there will be a sufficient number of candidates her Courses and Governor lin nontroation I, win will be able to control a sufficient number of designed from the Western and Eastern States to give you the nomination—and they will do it, to saye themselves, well knowing that there is no one but yous self that can poil the voies of the acopted citiests. The Federal convention of the sufficient makes the following the result of the acopted citiests. The Federal convention of the relation of the watern and Eastern States to give you the nomination—and they will do it, to saye themselves, well knowing they for this State. If you were once nominated, my God, what a vote you would set, with Sward sealist you.

You would carry every

date, he won't be any ministed, my God, what a vote you would get, with Seward sanited you!

You would carry every Northera State, excepting Massachusetts, Vermont, and pushby Rhode Island. All of the Western States, I am assured, would roll into line again.

I am stopping at the Springs here for a few days, and having an opportunity of consulting with our friends from different sections of the Union, I thought it advisable to make a push for the elegates from this State, write me, and I will tell you have it can be due to the best of my kn whedge and beined. Luddow, Cassidy and Peter Cagger are the controlling spirits, and either of these, if they supposed you were not completely in the boads of Fernando Wook & Co., would be your friend. This, b find, is their impression, though not publicly expressed. Mr Wood is a very smart man, and is much feared by the politicians, but his mistorium essens to consist in having no une to back him. Had he the strength that these others have in the country he falls believed, and seems to be very unpopular among the tarmers and others. would be our next Governor. Do not the farmers and others and seems to be very une pular among the farmers and others and seems to be very none of them; and when it is determined who are to be diegates, and also who has control of them, it will then be time chough to become identified.

Yours this:

B. DONNELLY.

To his Excellency, Gov. Wise.
Address me at my store, No. 3 William street, N. Y.
Mr. Donnelly is, I believe, not a member of the Democratic State Committee of New York, and is a person in private life, so far as I know. Scrietly in response to his letter I wrote the following reply now correctly puretuated) and intended, as it shows on its face, to be strictly private and confidential, and giving face, to be strictly private and confidential, and giving no advice or combsel not called for by my correspond-ent, and not pertinent as a reply even on points of per-

ent, and not pertinent as a reply even on points of personal vanity or pretention:

RICHMOND, July 13, 1859.

DEAR SEE: I thank you for yours of the 5th inst. I have apprehended all along that the Tammany Regency would carry a united delegation from New-York to Charleston. For whom? Douglas, I know, is conseent; but you may rely on it Mr. Buchanan is himself a candidate for renomination, and all his estronge and power will be used to disappoint Dengias and all his estronge and power will be used to disappoint Dengias and all other sepirates. Our only change is to organize by districts, and either whip the enemy of send two delegations.

If that is done or not done, we must sufferly on a united South. A united South will depend on a united Virginia, and I pleege you that she, at least, stall be a unit. Virginia a unit, and per sistent and firm on a sound platform of protection to all persons, of popular versus Squaster Sovereignty, she must rally to her support all the South. The South cannot adopt Mr. Dougla's platform. It is a short cut to all the ends of Black Republicanism. He then will kirk up his heels. If he does of Onl', he can't be nominated, and the unit argument against his normation is that

form. It is a short cut to all the ends of Black Republication. He then will kick up his beels. If he does or don't he coult be nominated, and the main argument against his nomination is that he cau't be elected if nominated. If he runs an independent candidate, and Seward runs, and I am nominated at Charleston, I can beat them both. Or, if Squatter Severeignty is a plank of the platform at Charleston, and Douglas is nominated, the South will run an independent candidate on protection principles, and run the election into the House. Where, then, would Mr. Douglas be! The lowest candidate on the list. If I have the popular arreaght you suppose, it will itself fix the momination. Get that and I am confident of success.

The Hon. F. Whoch is referredly and really, I believe, a friend, and of course i would, in good faith, be glad of his infinence, and would do nothing to impair it, and could not justly reject his kind side but you may rely upon it that I am neither completely nor at all in the bands of Mr. Wood, or of any other man who breathes. He has always been friendly to mo, and I am to blim, but always on fair and independent terms. There is nothing in our relations which should keep aboof any friend of either. He knows, as well as any one can tell him, that his main influence is in the City of New York, and I judge what you say of his country influence is correct. But I am counting all the time without New York, and don't fear the result. I am depending solicy upon an open position of principle, independent of all chouses, and defying all comers. We will everwheim opposition in Virginia, and her vote will be conservative and national.

At all events, I shall always be glad to hear from you, and am, yours, truly.

The first that I heard of this letter was the fuse and farce and fraud practiced at Albany; and on the 6th inc.

farce and fraud practiced at Albany; and on the 6th inst. (Saturday last) I received from Mr. Donnelly the

following: NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND, Aug. 4, 1850. Bis Excellency Gov B iss.

My Draw Sin: Much to my scrptles and regret, I find poblished in to-day's Beraid your letter to me of the 13th of 1sst lished in to-day's Beraid your letter to me of the 13th of 1sst month. When I received the same I showed it to three or month. When I received the same I showed it to three or month. When I received the same I showed it to three or Maynesburgh, Pa.; \$4s on the Thames Bank at Norwich, Conn., and also of the Thames Bank at month. When I freelyed the same I showed it to three of four distinguished and henorable friends, each of whom had the letter in their possession only while reading it; consequently they could have no chance of copying it. After which, on Saturday hat, while in Albany. I showed the letter to Mr. Casaidy the able editor of The albany Argus and Atlan, who after reading it, which are to leave the letter with him, so that he might show it to Mr. Dean Richmond, the Chalman of our State Central Committee. To the I consented for the following reasons. In the first place, you will see in my previous letter that I stated that the scienting of the delegates to the Charleston Convention would be done in accordance with the wishes. Mesers, Richmond, Luddow, Capra and Casaidy, each of whom, I was informed, was friendly to you, but objected to you on account of the reported influence supposed to be exercised over you by the Hun Fernande Wood. In order to disabose their minds of this impression, and to secure their influences and friendship, I consented to allow the letter to account of my hands, not knowing of them the denial of these false-boods, then in your own showing to them the denial of these false-boods, then in your own handwarding. Mr. Casaidy expressly promised me that your letter should not be made public; and his prominent position and would be as you desired.

This letter was made public, no doubt, with a view of killing, you of, of this we shall see as it hear more of hereafter. The Democracy in this part of the country believe that the Giant was capable of destroying the monater Know Nothingiam, is the most competent and soil ble person to destroy that nonexter of all monaters Abolitonisms which, if not destroyed in 1809, will be master of the field for all it as to come.

The State Committee has done as was expected, and the

most competent and soil to person to descript the monters Abolitionism—which, if not destroyed in 1809, will be master of the field for all the to come.

The State Committee has done as was expected, and the whole matter lies with the people, of whom, if aroused, I have no fear. So long as the people are right we need not fear the dishonorable ricksters. Yours truly.

Now, this is all I know about the matter. It is no feel to incomplete the matter of the whole. Now, this is all I know about the matter. It is no fault or imprudence of mine which makes the whole public, and thus explaining itrelf I have no comment to make, nothing to palliste, excuse, or justify. Who needs defense for treachery, and for a gross outrage upon all the confidence and good faith known among men in eivibzed life, I leave the public to judge. I give Mr. Donnelly's plea, and believe, until the contrary appears, that he is innocent. Whether now it will recoil, we will see. His name was not given, to create the impression, obviously, that I wrote this letter spontaneously to some member of the New-York State Committee. I owe it to myself to expose this, as you say, "worse than forgery."

Respectfully.

THE CULVERTS AT BALLSTON.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: A dispatch in your columns from Saratoga this morning, signed by several responsible parties, asserts, in reply to a communication in The N. Y. Times, that certain culverts on the Rensselner and Saratogo Railroad "are perfectly safe." That your readers at Saratoga and on their way there may know something about this particular part of the road, I would state that just as you pass out of Ballston for Saratoga, there is a sharp curve at an embarkment some fort feet high. There are walls at the sides of this em bankment some twenty feet high; these walls, by the pressure of this embankment, or the action of frosts, have been made to bulge and lean so that in many places, I think, they are not less than from one to hree feet out of like. This is true of the walls on both three feet out of lice. This is true of the walls on both sides. There are two culverts running through this embarkment; one is for one of the streets of the town, and through the other is the bed of a creek. The arches of these culverts have several wide cracks across the whole top or arch of the culvert, some of them wide enough for the admission of Scantor Scott or Congressman McKeen; and not only so, but there are large stones dropping out of the arches. Perhaps these culverts are safe, but these walls looked to me, at the several times I examined them, as if they and the walls might give way at any time when a train of cars was crossing the embarkment. The consequence, of course, would be a turnover of the cars, and a fall of forty feet.

New York, Aug. 10, 1839.

RUS OVER .- Patrick Dunning fell from his cart i First avenue, near Sixteenth street, last evening, and was run over. He was badly injured. The police of

the Eighteenth Ward took him to the Hospital.

POSTSCRIPT.

THURSDAY MORNING-FIVE O'CLOCK.

CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the North Star.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall 31 inst. arrived off the Battery at 4 o'clock this morning. She brings California papers of the 20th ult., and later news from South and Central America. Her treasure hat and our files have not come to hand, but s conatch from New Orleans, published two or three days ago, stated that \$1,900,000 had arrived at Aspinwall by the 1stl mus steamers which connected with the North Star. The main points of the news have been received by telegraph.

MARINE AFFAIRS.

CRUISE OF THE YACHT SQUADRON.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. NEWPORT, R. L., Aug. 9, 1859. Monday evening was passed by the yachtmen, in New-Lenden Harbor, discharging cannon, letting of rockets, roman candles and bergola lights, the people in shere answering with an equalty brilliant display. Between 8 and 9 p. m., all went ashore to the hop, which was as pleasant as could be boped for. In the morning, at 7 o'clock, the smaller yachts sailed for Newport, the larger craft taking the same course at 8 a. m. A few minutes after starting, the light wind died out, and presently all the yachts were together as one vessel. It breezed up again about noon, and by 41 p. m., the squadron lay to off Benver Pail Light, where they formed in two parallel lines, and in that order sailed into Newport Harbor in splendid style, coming to anchor inside the Breakwater before sundown. Taeir arrival was witnessed by large crowds of the townspeople and visitors, who crowded to the wharves, and totted the water with light sail craft, to welcome the

yarhtmen. They came up in the following order: Favorita,
L'Esperance,
Norma,
Bennta,
Dawn,
Rebecca,
Julia,
Haze,
Gentrude,
Madgie,
Sinney Alpha, Narragament, Ray, Escort, Manetsing. The Regatta will take place on Thursday.

THE EASTERN SLAVERS. A correspondent of The N. Y. Times writes from

Salem that the Collector of the port denies that any Salem that the Collector of the port denies that asy slavers are fitting out there, as do the largest African firms in the tean. He says that the ressel at Pertland is the clupper Newsboy, originally built for the Mediterratean trade in fruit with Hoston. She is now lying in Pertland, 'no for Payal,' say the consignees, McGilvery, Ryan & Davies. Her cargo, reported by consignees, is 70,000 feet of hunber, 60 barrels of flour, 60 barrels of bread, 20 barrels of tar, and 20 tirress of rice." The consignees of the Newsboy, however, in a card published in The Portland Advertiser, deny that she is to be used in the slave-trade.

PLATES, DISS AND SPURIOUS CURRENCY TO THE AMOUNT OF \$13,000. Sergeant Dickson and Officers Farley and Eustace, of the Detective force, have, for about two weeks been engaged in ferreting out sundry getters-up and passers of counterfeit bank notes, and within a day or two their efforts have been crowned with success, and two men named Thomas Patter and Daniel Clark have been arrested. These men had been suspected for some time, and the officers had watched them go into a house in Forty-fifth street. They made a descent upon this house and found Pat-ter, Clark and some others there, but were able to secure only those two On Tuesday evening the officers received information which led them to search a house in Forty-lifth street, near Eleventh avenue, and there they found two presses and 36 different plates for printing and altering bank notes, and a large carpet hag concealed in a lumber-yard near by, which, they discovered, contained \$13,000 in spurious bank bills, some signed and ready for circulation, others wat from the press, and others unsigned. Numerous letters received from persons in various parts of the country asking for packages of money to circulate, and touching upon various matters pertaining to the efacions business were also found, and some answers to these letters, prepaid for mailing. Among the bills seized were the following:

\$10s on the Farmers' and Drovers' Bank, at Peters

Laurel, Ind; \$5s on the Thames Bank of Indiana; \$1s, \$2s, and \$3s on the Bank of Lower Canada; \$20s on the New-England Bank at Boston; \$10s on the New-Englank Bank at Fairmount; \$1s and \$2s on the Quebec Bank; \$5e on the Waubeek Bank, Nebraska; \$5 on the Government Stock Bank at Ann Arbor, Michigan; \$5s on the Arlington Bank, District of Columbia: plates for altering \$5s on the Stising Bank of Pennsylvania to some New-York bank; clates for changing the denomination of Quebec Bank pills, also of the bills of the Thames Bank, Conn; plates for impressing the words " Boston, Mass." the words Providence, R. I., the words "Philadelphia, Pa.," Middletown, Ct.; for impressing the figure "\$5," "\$10," "X.;" for making the head of Washington on bills; plates for \$50 bills on the Rockland County Bank and \$20s on the Boston Bank; twelve plates for altering bills in their denominations and banks, &c. All these were taken to the Police Headquarters, Broome street, corner of Grosby, where they can be seen by bankers and others who may take the trouble of calling. The prisoner Clark is looked up in the Tombs, and Potter has been taken to Cooperstowa, N. Y., where he stands indicted for forgery. Complaints of the circulation of numbers of counterfeit pills had been made to the Superintendent of Police, and he placed the matter in the hands of the above officers, who, it appears, have performed their duty in a business-like manner.

THE SOUTH BROOKLYS HOMICIDE.—The Coroner's investigation in this case was continued yesterday, and several witnesses were examined. The substance of the evidence taken showed that Mrs. Catharine Noonen was almost continually drunk; that for air days previous to her death she had not been sober; that she had frequent falls, and that on Thursday last, the day previous to her death, she tumbled from the top of the back stoop, and on the morning of the day of her death, had tumbled down stairs. The evidence as to her fall from the steps on Friday evening was conflicting. Some of the witnesses testified that the husband dragged her up the steps by the bair of the hend, and others, that he aided her up stairs by taking hold of her head and back. There was no evidence that the husband was a man of intemperate habits, and none that he had heaten her. In view of all the circumstances, the Jury brought in the following verdict: "That the said Catharine Noonan came to her death from habitual intemperance, exhaustion from the want of proper food, and several severe falls on the day preceding, and on the day of her death." Upon the rendition of this verdict, the prisoner, Patrick Noonau, was discharged from cus-

TR. warp. -At 5 o'clock last evening, a boy or wood Beckwith, while playing at the foot Society street, fell into the river and was drouger to fare assistance could be rendered. His body was overed and taken to the residence of his pareute No. 74 Vandam street.

FIRE IN BROADWAY .- Yesterday afternoon a fre occurred in the bedding establishment of Meilen, Banks & Kennoy, No. 372 Broadway, but being discovered at an early moment it was extinguished be much demage occurred.